



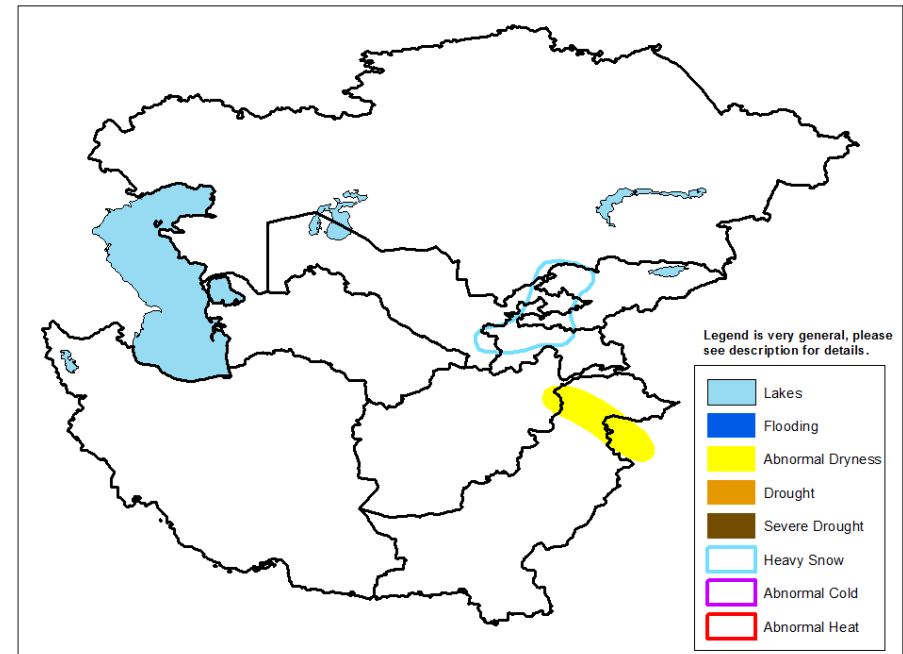
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook November 30 – December 6, 2017

Temperatures:

Above-normal temperatures (2 to 8 degrees C) were observed across central and northern portions of the Central Asia region from November 21 to November 27. Maximum temperatures reached 30 degrees C in southern Turkmenistan, and minimum temperatures were as low as -21 degrees C in northeastern Kazakhstan. During the outlook period, above-average temperatures (4-8 degrees above average) are forecast to persist over Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan. Southern portions of the region should remain closer to normal. Despite continuing abnormally warm high temperatures, subfreezing low temperatures are expected to be much more widespread than past weeks.

Precipitation

A low pressure system brought scattered moderate (5-25mm) precipitation across central portions of the region during the past week. Despite a recent reduction in moisture deficits across much of Pakistan and Afghanistan, a strip of abnormal dryness remains in northern Pakistan where CMORPH precipitation estimates still feature precipitation deficits ranging from 25 - 100mm over the past 30 days. Some moisture deficits are beginning to develop around Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan, and southern Kazakhstan where snow cover is less than average. During the outlook period, light precipitation is forecast across Kazakhstan. More significant (10-50mm+ liquid equivalent) precipitation, in the form of snow, is expected in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan where a heavy snow polygon is posted. This should help reverse the drying trend present over these countries.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.